

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance.  
\$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 1 week;  
for each cent.

VOL. LXIV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1864.

NO. 17.

## Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March, next, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARY RIVER, deceased, will sell at Auction, at the late residence of said decedent, in Mountjoy township, 2 acres, southeast of that shop, the personal property of said decedent, to wit:

Houses, Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Hay and Fodder, Corn and Wheat by the bushel, also Growing Grain, 3 Sowing-Tread Wagons, a Family Carriage, Sleigh, Sleds, Plows, Harrows, and other Farming Implements, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Blacksmith Tools, &c. &c.; also, Beds & Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Clock, Cupboards, ten-piece Store, Cook-Stove, Copper Kettles, Pots and Pans, and a great variety of other Household & Kitchen Furniture, and property, which need not be particularly mentioned.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

LAVINA S. DIER, ETC.,  
John S. Smith, Auctioneer.  
Feb. 2, 1864.

## Important to Farmers!

NEW IMPROVEMENT—YEAN'S PATENT CUTTER. This Machine, which has recently been introduced to the public, is one of the cheapest and best ever invented. It is intended to cut Fodder, Hay, &c., and is so simple in its construction that it can be repaired by any ordinary mechanic. It is small, occupying but little space and can be removed without trouble or expense. It does its work with a speed not equaled by any other machine. The largest size costs

ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS,

which other machines of this character cost from \$25 to \$50.

Farmers, call and see it. Those who have read it, bear testimony as to its merits, and say they would not do without one at double the cost.

The undersigned has purchased the Right of Adams County, and is prepared to furnish the machines.

WM. C. STELLSMITH,  
York St., Gettysburg, Pa.  
Jan. 19, 1864.

## Change of Time.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—On and after the first of January next, it was ordered that the Gettysburg Branch will run as follows:

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## Choice Poetry.

STANZAS.

BY ELIZABETH HARRISON.

The heart both sorrows of its own,  
And griefs it feels from all,  
And to its close-hidden from the world,  
In solitude will fall.  
And when its thoughts of agony  
Upon the brow lie,  
Even Beauty in her loveliness  
May pass unheeded by.  
'Tis only on the happy  
That she never looks in vain,  
To them her smiles are rainbow hopes,  
New born of summer rain,  
And their glad hearts will worship her,  
As one whose home is heaven;  
A being of a brighter world,  
To earth a sacred given.  
That time with us has been and gone,  
And life's best hours now  
But the yester a wind that bends  
The leafless tree's bough,  
And I would think, if that could be,  
The light of your blue eyes  
They bring back hours I would forget,  
And painful memories  
Yet, Lady, though too few and brief,  
There are bright moments still,  
When I can free my prisoned thoughts,  
And wing them where I will,  
And then thy smiles come o'er my heart  
Like sunbeams e'er the sea,  
And I can lose as once I lost,  
When all was well with me.

## Choice Poetry.

Wasn't God with you, Mamma!  
Our little three year old, on returning  
from a morning walk with his sister, came  
running to his mother with the question,  
"Who stood with you while we were gone,  
Mamma?" "I remained alone," was the  
reply. "Auntie! wasn't God with you,  
Mamma?" was the quick response of the  
artless boy. Are there not lessons daily  
taught us by the simple faith of childhood?  
Young man, tempted, reckless, wayward,  
vibrating between good and evil, discouraged  
by failures, what need of yielding to  
the tempter? Are you alone? Isn't God  
with you, to succor and to save? Be-  
lieved and lonely mother, whose night  
has come at midnight, open your eyes, and  
you will see that you are not alone; listen  
to the voice that breaks in with loving  
times upon your loneliness—"Lo, I am with  
you always."  
Careless sinner, are you alone? Yes,  
alone with God! Let the thought, "How  
God sustains me," awaken your nobler,  
better nature, so that the consciousness of  
that eternal fact will be the source of  
your purest joy.

## Choice Poetry.

Just as Well to do it in a Hurry.  
Why, you see, when my man came a  
courting I hadn't the least thought of what  
he was after—not I. Johnie came to our  
house one night, after dark, and stayed at  
the door. I opened it, and sure enough,  
there stood Johnie right before my face and  
eyes. "Come in," sez I, "and take a  
chair." "No, Lizzie," sez he, "I've come  
on an errand, and I always do my errands  
fast." "But you had better come in and  
take a chair, Mr. W." "No, I can't  
take a chair, Lizzie, I've come on this cour-  
ting business, my wife's been dead these  
three weeks, and everything's going to  
rack and all right straight along. Now,  
Lizzie, if you've a mind to let me, let me  
take care of my home, and my children and  
things, tell me, and I'll come in and take a  
chair, if I don't get some one else in."  
Why, I was skinned, and sez—"If you  
come on this courting business, come 'n'  
I must know. That's my errand—and I can't  
sit down till my errand's done." "I should  
like to think on't a day or two." "No you  
needn't, Lizzie." "Well, John, if I must  
must, I must—so here's to you then!"  
So Mr. W.—came in. Then he went after  
the Spurge, and he married us right off, and  
I went home with Johnie that very night.  
I tell you what it is, these long courtings  
don't amount to nothing at all. Just as  
well do it in a hurry.

## Choice Poetry.

Houses in China.  
In China a man is not allowed to build  
a house above his legitimate rank in  
society. He may acquire a fortune by his  
own exertions, but, unless he holds some  
office, or is born to some rank, he has no  
liberty of architecture. Every matter re-  
lating to building is the subject of regula-  
tion by the police. The laws of the Em-  
pire detail and enforce, with the greatest  
precision, the mode of constructing a re-  
sidence for a prince of the first, second, or  
third rank, of a governor, of a mandarin.  
According to the ancient law, the number  
and height of the apartments, the length of  
a building, are all regulated with precision,  
from the plain citizen to the mandarin, and  
from the mandarin up to the emperor him-  
self.

## Choice Poetry.

What are Dogs Worth?  
We learn that the dogs got among the  
Meriones of J. D. Patterson, Esq., of this  
county, and destroyed \$3000 worth of  
sheep. What are those dogs worth?  
What are the dogs in this State worth?  
There are not \$3000 worth of dogs between  
the two oceans, if we except the shepherd  
dogs and terriers. In Jefferson county re-  
cently, a citizen died the horrible death  
which follows the bite of a dog—six months  
after he was bitten. Who is safe? Not the  
lives of all the dogs in the State are  
worth as much as a citizen's life. We are  
in favor of legislation that shall legislate  
dogs, where they can kill no more sheep,  
cause no more deaths, nor endanger our  
children's lives, reader.—Mont's Rural  
Nov. Yorker.

## A MOTHER'S STORY.

It was the third day after my husband's  
funeral, said the widow, and I was so stun-  
ned by his sudden death, that I could do  
nothing but sit and think over it, and try  
to realize how it could be so. Only the  
Sunday before, he had been sitting with  
me, watching the baby, as he sat in the  
sunshine, laughing and clapping his little  
hands, as the shadows of the trees were  
flung across the bare floor, and moved by  
the passing breeze. Now the child was sit-  
ting in the same spot, the warm October  
sun streaming in on his bright curls, and  
making him look so pretty; so like a pic-  
ture; but the father was gone from us for-  
ever.

I seemed to me I must see his dear face  
once more—then he would surely lift the  
latch and come in, and take up our child,  
and say, as he often did—"Mother, what  
would you take for this little brother?"  
Even the baby missed him, and would  
come and stand by my knee, calling "Papa!"  
until I thought my poor heart  
would break. The two oldest children  
were at school; the rest were out playing;  
so that I was quite alone. By and by the  
baby was tired of his play, and came and  
got up into my lap.  
"Mamma, say—mamma, say!" he lisped  
out, and wiped my wet face with his  
little chubby hands; but I could only hold  
him closer to me, and then cry more bitter-  
ly.

Just then Mr. and Mrs. Lorrimer drove  
up in their hand one carriage. They lived  
not far off, and were our nearest neighbors.  
When I had invited them in, and had  
dried my tears a little, they seemed at a  
loss how to begin the conversation, but  
Charlie had slid away from my side, and  
went and stood at the lady's knee, and  
pointing to her heavy gold bracelet, said  
"Pretty, pretty!" in his childish way.  
She took it off, and gave it to him, saying  
"Want you come to be my little boy,  
Charlie?"  
My mother's heart took flight at once.  
They had children, and seemed to feel  
as plainly as if they had told me, that they  
had come to ask me for one of mine.  
"No, no," mother couldn't spare him," I  
said, quickly snatching him away, almost  
rudely. I fear.

"My dear woman," began Mr. Lorrimer,  
"have you thought seriously of the impos-  
sibility of your getting along with five chil-  
dren under twelve years of age? It has  
required all your husband's efforts to make  
a living for you—how can you hope to do  
it without him?"  
"We offer," joined in his wife, "to take  
the most helpless of your little ones—to  
give him all the advantages we would our  
own child; and surely you must see that  
God's hand is in it—that through us He  
intends to help you."

I need not tell you how long I withstood  
all their arguments. But at last, overcome  
by their entreaties, I consented to consider  
the matter. In two days they came for my  
answer. I never mentioned their visit to  
any of the children, and I had changed my  
mind almost every hour since I had  
seen them. At last convinced that it was  
for the child's good, I consented to give  
him up. When I went to dress him to go  
my resolution almost failed me. I lingered  
over every article I put on him and  
made every dear old over and over before  
I could get it to please me; and I kissed  
the little white shoulder until they were  
all red. But at length he was ready, and  
I thought he never looked so pretty.  
He was full of animation, for he was old  
enough to know what it meant to "go rid-  
ing," and he clapped his hands and laugh-  
ed aloud at the horses, as they were driven  
up. I banded him to his new mother,  
(the children supposed that he was to come  
back soon,) and he never even looked at  
me. O how jealous my aching heart grew!  
When I came back into the house, the  
first thing my eye fell on was his cradle.  
I could only throw myself on it, and sob  
aloud.

and Mrs. Lorrimer's baby wouldn't lie  
have given him to them at first?"  
The child's words carried more weight  
with them than all the arguments of my  
rich neighbors. After considering a mo-  
ment, I said impulsively—  
"O, if I only had him back, he should  
never go away again, no matter how poor  
we might be."

The moon was shining so brightly that  
it was almost as light as day, and presently  
Willie said—  
"Mother, it's only half a mile across the  
fields, and they won't go to bed for a long  
time at Mr. Lorrimer's; let us go and get  
Charlie. Why mother, I seem to hear him  
crying now."

Urged by the child's entreaties, and the  
fond promptings of my own heart, I con-  
sented. I think I never walked half a mile  
so quickly in my life, and neither of us  
spoke until we reached the mansion. Then  
we stopped a moment for breath, and sure  
enough, we could hear the baby screaming  
at the top of his voice. We went round  
to the sitting room door and knocked.—  
There seemed half-frightened when they  
saw who it was, but asked us in politely. A  
litter nurse was waiting with the child up  
and down the floor, trying to pacify it.—  
Mrs. Lorrimer had weaned herself out, and  
was lying on a lounge.

"Come to mother," Willie said, and he  
brought the little fellow to me at once.  
"I cannot get him up," I said at last,  
when I could get my voice clear. "You  
must let me take him home."

They evidently thought me the silliest of  
women; but their cold words only made  
me more determined, and we started  
back in less than half an hour after we  
came. I carrying the baby; Willie offered  
to help me, but I felt as though I could  
carry him in my arms forever.

When I had laid him in bed, now fast  
asleep, but still sobbing, and reaching out  
his little hands, to feel if I was there, I  
said "God helping me, come what will I  
will never part with one of my living chil-  
dren again, and I never did!"

I need not tell you how well with joy  
the rest of the children were, when they  
found the baby in bed next morning; they  
almost fought over the little fellow, and  
from that day forth it always was their  
greatest pleasure to nurse Charlie, and have  
him with them.

When the affair came to be known many  
blamed me, and many favors my rich  
neighbors might have done me, they with-  
held. I think, for my folly, as they called  
it. But a few poor women like myself,  
that had always nursed their own children  
and did right. We had many trials, and  
often severely a crust of bread in the house;  
but our hardships only bound us the more  
closely together.

## An Incident.

It was late. The lamps of the car burn-  
ed dimly. In one seat were a "happy  
couple," rejoicing in a carpet-bag, two  
band boxes, a basket, a brown paper parcel,  
and a "sleeping cherub." Suddenly the  
cherub—a girl of some three years' experi-  
ence in this strange world—awoke from  
one of those long undisturbed slumbers that  
are among the prerogatives of childhood,  
and climbed up so as to stand and look  
over the back of the seat. Two extra-worn,  
travel-weary and half-awake men sat di-  
rectly in front of the little creature. They  
looked as if they had been on board of rail-  
road cars for a month, and had journeyed  
from the regions about sunset. The great,  
staring eyes of the child fell upon them, and  
one would have deemed her to have been  
an infantile physiognomist. Presently one  
of them looked at her. It was evident  
that she rather liked him; for instantly her  
little voice was heard as she piped out the  
query:

"Do you love little girls?"  
The man looked at her a moment rather  
gruffly, and then replied:  
"No—I don't."  
A shade of disappointment and surprise  
was instantly daguerre-typed upon the coun-  
tenance of the child, but passed away when  
she replied:  
"Yes, you do."  
The man roused himself, and took an-  
other look. He was evidently both puzzled  
and interested, and he said, "How do you  
know?"

And she said, "Cause you look as if you  
did."  
This thawed him out a little, and he said,  
"I have a little girl at home."  
The little questioner now evidently felt  
that she was on the right "track," and af-  
ter a look that showed that this intelligence  
preserved a new and unexpected view  
of the affair, renewed the conversation  
earnestly, and the following colloquy en-  
sued:

"Do you love your little girl?"  
"Yes."  
"Is she a real good little girl?"  
"Sometimes she is."  
"Does she go down into the kitchen when  
she ought not to?"  
"Yes, sometimes."  
"Do you whip your little girl when she  
is naughty?"  
"Sometimes."  
"Does she cry when you talk to her, and  
tell her she is naughty?"  
"Yes."  
"Then do you whip her?"  
"Sometimes."  
"When she says she is sorry, do you  
whip her then?"  
"No, never."

The little creature's eyes danced and  
sparkled at this, and drawing conclusions  
no doubt from her own experience, she ex-  
claimed:  
"I'm real glad."  
Then looking at the other man who had  
refused to answer the question she had put  
to him, she said to her newly-made friend,  
with a look of wonder:  
"That man won't speak to me! Does  
he love little girls?"

The man had a heart somewhere, and he  
thawed out. Rousing himself, he extended  
his brawny hand, and said:  
"How do you do, sis?"  
And the little creature, not altogether at  
ease, replied:  
"I'm pretty well; how are you?"  
By this time all within hearing of the  
colloquy were moved to tears; the eyes of  
the parents of the little prattler were full  
of overflowing, and those who were nearest  
heard one of the men she questioned say to  
the other:  
"She's a little witch."

And so she was. Her blooming beauty  
and her infantile artlessness were powerful  
enough to break through the roughness, the  
weariness, and reserve, and the indifference  
of the travel-worn men of the world, and  
to melt them to tears.—Adams American.

## Scrooched a Little.

Miss Fitzmaury, elderly maiden, charged  
Mr. Cleaver, the gay young man custom-  
ed to carry home her marketing, with hav-  
ing forcibly kissed her in the entry of her  
own house. Mr. Cleaver, though proud of  
his personal appearance, was short, consid-  
ering his whiskers; his height, even in  
French boots, is only four feet eleven.—  
Fitzmaury, on the contrary, ran up a foot  
higher, and stayed there, being of a re-  
markably rigid deportment. She swore the  
abbreviated yet aurous butcher kissed  
by assault, and hauled him up for it  
Butcher, with some expression of disgust,  
more euphatic than necessary, denied the  
charge. Cleaver had an antipathy to  
"scraggy" women, and vowed he hadn't  
kissed her and wouldn't. Money couldn't  
hire him to.

Cross examined.—Lawyer inquires of  
the lady the circumstances—when, where,  
how? Lady replies with peculiarity. On  
Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the en-  
try; resisted all she could, but he persevered  
and triumphed. Lawyer asked:  
"Did he stand on anything but the  
floor?"  
"No, he stood on the floor, no chair, no  
stool, or anything else."

"But, madam, this is impossible—you  
are twelve inches taller. How could he  
reach your lips?"  
Lady hadn't thought of that. But she  
was







**ALONG A RIVER**

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 Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 68 Arch Street,  
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 For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.  
 June 9



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Loss of \$1,000,000 worth of goods.

**PORTLAND, Feb. 23.**—The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. Borland, from Liverpool, struck on Alder's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, about 9 o'clock last evening. She bent over the rock, turned her bow toward the shore, and sunk in an hour and a half, about two miles from the shore of Richmond's Island, having stove a hole in her engine compartment. Part of the steering passengers are supposed to be lost.

Her bridge is covered at high water, and the seas are breaking over her.

The night was clear and the Cape light is full view.

The *Bohemian* had nineteen cabin passengers, all of whom are supposed to be saved, and 100 steerage passengers. It cannot be ascertained how many of the latter were lost.

Boat No. 2 was swamped alongside, owing to the people crowding into it, and it came ashore on the cape with a man and child, both dead.

The people at the ocean house, and in the fishing houses, on the cape, sent teams for the sufferers.

The following passengers are saved:—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, A. G. Gilman, Alexander Bratley, Mr. Fulzgar, J. G. Miller, M. Welch, Mr. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Wm. L. Smith, Capt. Wells, Capt. Stone, John Johnson, James Hickson, John Robertson, Purser Smith, Wm. Selah, James Southard.

Supposed to be saved—M. Stewart.

The crew was saved, with the captain, purser, mail officers, stewards, chief cook, chief steward, engineers and others. The mails were lost.

The intelligence reached the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and a tug boat was sent off at once. She has not yet returned.

Additional intelligence, and the names will be sent as soon as received.

The *Bohemian* had a cargo of silks and other goods, mostly on Canadian and Provincial account, valued at \$1,000,000.

The ship was going at half speed.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**

All the cabin passengers are saved. Among the steerage passengers aboard were Hannah Jackson and three children, of Pittsburgh; Henry Hoy, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Hempsy and two children, of Philadelphia.

**THIRD DISPATCH.**

**PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.**—Capt. Borland, of the *Bohemian*, arrived here by a tug boat at 10 o'clock this morning, and reports the ship to be in four fathoms of water off Broad Cove, and slightly leaked off.

The main deck, at low water, is two feet under on one side, and at high water it is seven feet under.

He thinks she will hold together if the weather is fair.

The only way to get the cargo out is by divers and taking her into shallow water by lifting her.

The weather is thick and foggy.

The mail bags were saved.

It is thought that but four of her passengers are lost, besides those who were in the cramped boat; some of the crewmen probably perished.

The steamer *Bohemian* was built in 1859, and was 2190 gross tons burden on the British register. She is classed a No. 1.

**The Mobile Blockade Squadron.**

The largest blockading fleet ever stationed off Mobile is at present concentrated there.

The *Richmond*, a first-class screw sloop of twenty-five guns, is the senior ship, and carries the flag of the second division, Com. T. A. Jenkins being in command.

The remainder of the fleet consists of the second class screw sloops *Monongahela* 13, *Onondaga* 10 and *Genesee* 8 guns; screw gunboats *Kenebec* 5, *Pinola* 5, *Penguin* 7, *Gratide* 5 and *Albatross* 7 guns; and the double-enders *Pont Royal* 9, *Octoraro* 10 and *Selago* 10 guns.

Some dozen or more double-enders will shortly be at the station, so that there will be a large fleet there either for offensive or defensive operations.

It has been rumored that the rebels intend to make a raid out of Mobile bay with their iron and cotton clads, and probably this increase of force has been made to prevent it and at the same time to have a sufficient number of vessels there in aid of the rebels, and to prevent the blockade runners from entering the port.

The Confederates have recently purchased the full equipments for an army of three hundred thousand men in England, and a large portion of it has been already shipped for Dixie; some of it was captured in the Cumberland, and some destroyed in the *Dec. Emily*, *Nutfield* and *Fannie* and *Jennie*.

**APPREHENSIONS OF AN INVASION OF MARYLAND.**—A private letter received in this city from Hagerstown, Md., states that owing to the apprehensions of a rebel invasion early in the spring, many of the farmers in that section of the State are selling their farms and stock preparatory to moving West.

Washington county is one of the largest and best wheat growing counties in the State of Maryland, but since the breaking out of the rebellion the farmers have been such heavy losers by having their crops destroyed by the rebel army that many of them put out an unusually small crop of wheat last fall.

**COIN IN MISSISSIPPI.**—We learn from a gentleman just from Natchez, Mississippi, that coin is very plenty in that vicinity, at ten cents per bushel, in the field. The crop averages from forty to sixty bushels per acre, and has not been gathered for want of help, nearly all the able-bodied negroes having joined the Union army.

This coin is now being gathered by Northern men, and several lots have already been shipped to St. Louis.

**MR. CAMERON AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.**—Great efforts are being made by the friends of ex-Secretary Cameron to have him placed on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln.

This, as was to be expected, causes great uneasiness to the friends of Andrew Johnson, who claim the Vice-Presidency for him, as an acknowledgment of his patriotism, and his great services in behalf of the Union.

Both of the gentlemen named are now here, and are understood to have placed themselves in the hands of the respective friends.

**VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.**—Who is on a visit to Maine, is said to be a candidate for U. S. Senator.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1864.

The Choice of the People for President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The German Reformed congregation of this place have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Deetrick, of Fayetteville, to become their pastor.

On Wednesday last, on motion of R. G. McCreary, Esq., J. Harvey White was admitted to the practice of the law, after passing a very creditable examination.

Mr. Samuel Herbst has purchased the property of Mrs. King, on Chambersburg street, for \$1,800 cash.

W. W. Wright, Esq., formerly of this county, has been appointed Chief Engineer of Railroad Construction in the Department of the Mississippi.

At the Orphans' Court, last week, the application of Harriet Bay, convicted at the January term of the larceny of some clothing from Caroline Riggle, was argued. The motion was denied, and the defendant sentenced to the County Jail for 3 months.

A distressing accident occurred in this place on Monday a week. Several boys, aged about 15 years, were amusing themselves with a gun from the battlefield, (shooting mark, we believe,) when the contents of one of the discharges entered the head of a little colored girl, who was near the spot, inflicting a mortal wound in the head. She died on Wednesday, aged about seven years.

**The Battle Grounds.**

We are requested by the officers of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to remind visitors and others going upon the battle-field, that the cutting of bullets from the trees and otherwise defacing the timber and works is strictly prohibited.

The object of the Association is to preserve the battle grounds and everything connected with them just as they were when the battle was fought. Nothing must be disturbed. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient without making examples of persons guilty of acts of vandalism upon the timber and grounds.

**Sabbath School Anniversary.**

The Anniversary Concert of the German Reformed Sabbath School, on Monday evening, was a decided success. Staging large enough to accommodate the whole school was erected in front of the pulpit.

While in the rear of it there was the portrait of the immortal Washington. The stage was decorated with flags and evergreens. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were listened to with the deepest gratification by a very large and appreciative audience.

And well they might feel pleased, because rarely have sabbath school scholars acquitted themselves with more credit, either to themselves, their superintendents or their teachers.

A pleasant incident occurred during the exercises. At the conclusion of his speech, Master John Dichi turned to the Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Lytle, and, in a few neat remarks, presented him with a splendid copy of Milton's poems, in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Mr. L. hardly knew what to make of it, so surprised was he; but he accepted it as a token of their respect, and returned his thanks in a very feeling manner.

We have a report from Vicksburg via Cairo, that Gen. Sherman's forces have occupied Selma, Alabama. If this be true, Gen. Sherman is making directly across the State of Alabama, and does not apparently mean to move immediately on Mobile. Selma is the point of junction of the railroad from Montgomery with the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. If Gen. Sherman has destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as reported in his progress across Mississippi, and now holds Selma, Mobile is cut off from all railroad communication with the interior.

**The War News.**

The news from Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi is of an exciting character, but the reports are so varied that it is difficult to arrive at anything like a reliable conclusion.

Unofficial statements from Florida report that on the afternoon of the 20th ult., the Union troops, under Gen. Seymour, met the Confederates, 15,000 strong, fifty-five miles beyond Jacksonville, and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset the Union forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded.

The Union loss is variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,600, killed, wounded and missing, including several officers. About 300 of the wounded had been brought to Hilton Head. The loss of the Confederates is not known. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the Union expedition, it is reported, has been placed under arrest by order of General Gilmore. His successor is Gen. Vodge, who left Hilton Head last Tuesday with reinforcements for Jacksonville.

## Our Veterans.

We hear that out of thirty thousand veterans of our Army of the Potomac, whose term of service expire within the next nine months, at least twenty-five thousand have already re-enlisted, with a fair prospect that nearly all the balance will do so before the periods for their discharge under the present enlistments shall arrive.

We further learn that of the six thousand veterans of this same army who have of late gone home on furloughs, five thousand five hundred have already returned to duty, their furloughs having expired.

There is no reason to doubt that the balance will be quite as prompt to return as their's expire.

We mention these facts as illustrative of the capital spirit—tone—that animates the veterans of the armies of the Union in view of the work in hand for the now so rapidly approaching spring campaign.

**Government Finances.**

WASHINGTON, February 23.—It is understood that despatches have gone from this city stating that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make an additional issue of Five-Twenty bonds, but there is authority for saying that no such intention has been or is entertained.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day is intended to authorize the issue of bonds redeemable after five years and payable in forty years, under which authority the Secretary will probably offer an issue of five per cent. bonds, redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date. The bill is also intended to authorize the issue of bonds for excess of subscription to the Five-Twenty loan. This excess is between ten and eleven millions of dollars.

**THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.**—The President has issued the commission of Lieutenant General to Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois. Representative Washburne has been dispatched to Chattanooga, bearing the commission in person to General Grant, who thus holds the only such position ever conferred on any person in this country except George Washington, General Scott's rank of Lieutenant General being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the Lieutenant General is only ex-officio commander in chief of all the armies, and therefore it does not disturb Gen. Halleck unless the President requests him to retire.

**Advices from Chattanooga.**—Representative Palmer to have been skirmishing with the rebels all day on Tuesday, driving them to Tunnel Hill, Georgia, where they seemed inclined to make a stand, keeping up a heavy fire of field-pieces. Letters dated at Chattanooga, February 16, state that the First and Third Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps had been under marching orders for East Tennessee for several days previous, but that the orders were countermanded on that day. Preparations are in progress to make Chattanooga an immense depot of supplies. The Engineer Brigade, commanded by the able and indefatigable Col. T. B. Stanley, is erecting buildings whose dimensions will be estimated by the eye.

The despatches from the Southwest continue to be of the most encouraging character. General Grant is moving forward. On Tuesday last our forces under General Palmer attacked the rebels at Tunnel Hill, and after a spirited fight, drove them from the position, capturing three hundred prisoners. Later despatches state that General Grant's army was within three miles of Dalton on the 24th, and that a severe battle was probable. Other accounts say that General Grant had occupied Dalton.

Further despatches from the West say that the report of the capture of Selma, Alabama, by some of Sherman's forces, is generally believed. The story is said to have been brought to Vicksburg by a courier direct from General Sherman. General Grant's scouts report that General Sherman had struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and had cut General Polk's Rebel army in two, and both wings were retreating in different directions. Great excitement existed at Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama, on account of General Sherman's approach.

The troubles at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts martial, one of which finds Lieutenant Colonel Augustus V. Benedict, 4th Infantry, Corps d'Armee, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed from the service. Twelve of the privates of the same regiment at were court-martialed on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot to death, and seven condemned to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor.

A telegraphic despatch received at the Navy Department Thursday, from Fortress Monroe, states that the blockade runner *Pot*, from Nassau with an escorted cargo, was captured by the United States steamer *Montgomery*, on the morning of the 16th Feb., off Wilmington. The *Pot* is a new side-wheel steamer of 700 tons, and said to be able to run seventeen or eighteen miles per hour.

On Tuesday morning a small party of guerrillas made a dash on the residence of Mr. Walter Gilliam, about two miles from Springfield, near Alexandria. They captured Mr. Gilliam, and his two brothers-in-law. Mr. G. succeeded in making his escape, and reached Alexandria. A scouting party of the 1st Michigan cavalry, under command of Sergeant Maybin, went out on Tuesday to reconnoiter. They proceeded as far as Ocoyugan, but discovered no enemy. They were sent out in consequence of a rumor that the guerrillas were in force beyond the Ocoyugan.

## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, lectured in the Methodist church in this place, on Thursday evening last, on the Battle of Gettysburg, to a very large and appreciative audience. Mr. Warner witnessed the whole battle and he describes it graphically and eloquently. He should devote his whole time to the delivery of this lecture for some months; and we would advise the citizens of every prominent town throughout the State to request its delivery for them. We have read every thing written on the subject of the great battle that at once rescued a State and nation, and no one can form any just conception of the great struggle without hearing Mr. Warner. We learn that he will lecture in Greencastle on Tuesday the 1st of March.

**On Thursday evening last, D. M. CONAUGHY, Esq., delivered a lecture at Central Hall on the "Battle of Gettysburg."** He is a prominent citizen of Gettysburg, was an eye-witness of the battle, and is familiar with all the details of the great conflict. A large diagram of the battle field was exhibited and the position and movements of the two armies were vividly described. Of course it is impossible to give a full and satisfactory report of the lecture. It was listened to with deep interest. Mr. CONAUGHY is a fluent and easy speaker, at times eloquent and enthusiastic, and his description of the progress of the battle is thrilling and entertaining. He paid a high tribute to the bravery of the 150th, the 88d and the Pennsylvania Reserves. He gives the 150th and 88d credit for some of the most stubborn and gallant fighting on the field. Their behavior forms a highly interesting feature of the lecture.

Mr. CONAUGHY is the efficient Secretary of the Gettysburg Memorial Association organized for the purpose of purchasing the battle-ground held by the Union forces and preserving the field as nearly as possible in the condition it was in after the battle. Part of these grounds have already been dedicated as a National Cemetery.

He is engaged in a good and patriotic work and should receive the fullest encouragement from the people of every part of the State.

**RESIGNATION.**—Rev. Dr. Schmeucker, for over thirty years a Professor of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., has announced his intention to resign his position in August next.

**The Spring Campaign.**

Lee's Movements.—One of the New York papers has a despatch from Washington, which alleges that important plans are preparing at Richmond for the spring campaign. Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the despatch says, are again to be invaded, and Lee's army is being rapidly recruited for a desperate struggle. Ninety thousand men are to be put into Virginia alone. Immense defensive works are being constructed along the Rapidan. The works on that line although of not a very formidable character, are, however, of a sufficient strength to protect our advance in that direction and render the march to Richmond dangerous to our troops.

The rebels are now building in that locality three military roads—one between Mine Run and Orange Court House, the other on the Orange pike, and a third between the two named. These roads are constructed of planks, obtained from the saw-mills located in the vicinity, and occupy already an extent of about fifteen miles in length. Once finished, they will cover a space of about sixty miles, and will add a great deal to the rapidity of the rebel movements within the line they have selected for defensive operations.

**Our Treatment of Prisoners—Rebel Testimony.**

A. G. Brown, Rebel deserter from Mississippi, has written a letter to the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 13th, in reply to a communication that appeared charging the Federal Government with maltreating the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. Mr. Brown says he has a friend there who corresponds with him regularly, and says his imprisonment was as mild as he could expect, and that he was in want of nothing but liberty.

With regard to food, Mr. Brown says his correspondent tells him the prisoners have a sufficiency, and says Mr. Brown "on the 12th he gives a bill of prison fare, and I undertake to say that half the families in Richmond do not fare so well." Again the correspondent says: "My life here would be very endurable were I not a prisoner."

Mr. Brown says he does not know why this officer should be treated better than any other, and "besides, in speaking of the treatment of the prisoners he constantly uses the word 'we.'" Mr. Brown states his reasons for making this statement:

"First, I would do justice to an enemy; next, I would not expensate that enemy by publishing exaggerated if not false accounts of his cruel treatment, of our prisoners, and thus induce him to change mind and even kind treatment into harsh if not cruel treatment and lastly these accounts will meet the eye of many persons in our country who have friends on Johnson's Island, and if uncorrected they cannot fail to inflict unnecessary pain upon such persons. With a change of commanders there may come a change of treatment, but I am perfectly satisfied that up to the 20th of last month the prisoners on Johnson's Island were treated as well as their friends in the Confederacy could reasonably expect."

Upon this letter the *Enquirer* comments, and makes an issue between Jeff. Davis and the Senator by saying that if the statements made as to ill treatment of Rebel prisoners by correspondents were false, then also President Davis made a "false statement," when he in his message called attention to the alleged ill treatment of Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

General Sigel has been assigned to an important command, understood to be to supersede General Kelly.

## Call for a Republican National Convention to meet at Baltimore on the Seventh of June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan, at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman.

The Hon. Edward M. Pherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary of the committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, New York, chairman.

Chas. J. Gilman, Maine.

Lawrence Brinwell, Vermont.

John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.

Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island.

Gideon Welles, Connecticut.

Denslow Dear, New Jersey.

Edmund M. Pherson, Pennsylvania.

Nathaniel B. Smith, Delaware.

James F. Wagner, Maryland.

Thos. Spooner, Ohio.

Henry S. Lane, Indiana.

Elmer C. Hall, Illinois.

W. M. Hoxie, Iowa.

W. S. Washburn, Minnesota.

Corneilus Coie, California.

O. H. Irish, Nebraska.

Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

The *Richmond* correspondent of the London Times intimates that Longstreet has fallen in general estimation. He writes that in January of last year, it was found that Lee could not subvert his army in bars and devastated Northern Virginia, and that Longstreet was sent with twenty-five thousand men to occupy Suffolk and secure all that region for corn and pork. The conduct of Longstreet in this first independent command created great disappointment at Richmond, and it was charged that he was very slow to go about his work and slower still in breaking camp when called to assist at Chancellorsville. His affair at Knoxville closed the year with another imputed mismanagement, which had the effect to do away with much of the glory he earned at Gettysburg and Chickamauga.

NEWBORN, N. C., Feb. 20, via PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The Charleston Mercury says that Secretary Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency and thus inflict a mortal blow on the success of our cause.

The same paper says that the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling upon the lower part of the city.

The Newbern Times says:

"The late Rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling, and we cannot for a moment doubt that should a strong Federal force move on Raleigh and unfold the old Story Banner from the Capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of intense joy by tens of thousands."

A rumor says that General Pickett has been court-martialed for not capturing Newbern.

An officer just from Gen. Grant's headquarters states that all through the country to the rear of the Union lines a Union officer, in his uniform, can ride unmolested to any portions of Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, halting at farm houses along the road for such refreshment and shelter as he may desire.

Gen. Logan penetrated the State of Alabama to Sand Mountain, forty miles east of Huntsville, and his reception by the Union people amounted to a regular ovation. He telegraphs to the Government that the people of the mountains will everywhere hail the old flag with joy that is not capable of literal translation.

REBEL PERSECUTION AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, speaking of the perseverance of the rebels at Charleston, in their efforts to destroy the fleet guarding that port, says four torpedo boats are now ready for use, twenty-five more torpedo vessels are in the course of construction by them in the city, and are in various stages of completion. The iron-clads have all been provided with outriggers, spurs and networks to ward off the attacks from these vessels. The correspondent thinks that if the rebels had had command of the resources which we have, they would ere this have raised the blockade by their perseverance.

The news from the South-west is important. Refugees from Texas report a fearful state of affairs existing there, and the whole country beyond the Rebel army is a perfect battle-field, where engagements between deserters and guerrillas are frequent, in which the former are generally successful.

Of the one hundred and nine Union officers who escaped from the Libby prison, Richmond, fifty-two have arrived at Fortress Monroe. Colonel Straight is among the latest arrivals, having been twelve days in making his way into our lines.

## The Maryland Union State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The Maryland Union State Convention met this morning at Temperance Temple, and was called to order by Collector Hoffman.

There was a full attendance of delegates, every county being represented, and from some counties two sets of delegates contesting their rights to seats. Sebastian F. Streeter, of Baltimore, was called to the chair, and George M. Russell, of Caroline county, was appointed secretary. The convention is still in session.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Union State Convention to-day:

Resolved, That the delegates selected by this Convention to the National Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoln, first, last, and all the time.

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery in this State and the States in rebellion, and is opposed to any reorganization of the State Governments in those which do not recognize the immediate and final abolition of slavery as a condition precedent. That this convention expresses its sympathy with the radical emancipationists, of Missouri and Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and regret that influences in the Cabinet have, in Maryland and those States, depressed the efforts of the radical friends of the Administration and of emancipation, and gives prominence to those who are the unwilling advocates of emancipation.

Resolved, This convention fully approves of the proclamation of amnesty of President Lincoln, and re-issues it as calculated to weaken and destroy the rebellion, restore the Union, and give harmony to the country, and make us a great and prosperous nation.

II. H. Goldsborough, J. A. J. Cresswell, and H. W. Hoffman were elected delegates at large.

All the counties of the State were represented, with the exception of Charles county.

**A Speech by the President.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the Patent Office fair last night, after Mr. Chittenden had delivered his speech, Major B. B. French read a patriotic poem, which was loudly applauded. Loud calls then being made for President Lincoln, he stepped forward and said that he appeared before the audience to apologize for not speaking, rather than to speak. He thought that the committee had practiced a little fraud on him for they did not inform him when they came to see him in the morning that they expected him to speak; therefore, he had come before the audience totally unprepared to say anything. This was taking one at a great disadvantage after the eloquent speech of Mr. Chittenden and the poem of Mr. French. There was great objection to his saying anything, for necessarily, in consequence of his position, everything went into print. [Laughter and applause.] If he made any mistakes, it might do both himself and the nation harm. [Applause.] It was very difficult to say sensible things. [Laughter.] He therefore hoped that the audience would excuse him, after expressing his desire that the charitable enterprise in which they were engaged might be abundantly successful. [Applause.]

**Wholesale Hanging in North Carolina.**

The *Richmond Sentinel*, February 20, says:

J. S. Brock, William Haddock, C. Hoffman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Britton, J. J. Sumner, W. H. Dougherty, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, W. D. Jones, Joseph Brooks, C. R. Culbreth, were all hanged at Kingston, N. C., on the 15th inst., and seven were hung on the 13th—all for deserting to the enemy, and taking up arms on the enemy's side.

They all received the ordinance of baptism, according to their own dictates.

**The World Goes Mope.**

The latest and most gratifying evidence we have seen of the progress of thought is the speech of Mr. Brooks, of New York, announcing himself in favor of emancipation. He declared that the abolition of slavery was an accomplished fact, recognized by this Government and by that at Richmond. He said he should act hereafter as if abolition were established. Mr. Voorhes, of course, protested earnestly against these views; but this only gives them greater value. Equally surprising is the assurance given us that Mr. Cox, of Ohio, is preparing an elaborate speech in favor of abolition. We do not care to inquire what may be the political objects aimed at in these changes of front. It is enough for us that they at last recognize and act upon the fact that slavery is evanescent, beyond all hope, and that henceforth Mr. Brooks and those who think with him propose to stop the discussion of theoretical schemes and act on practical facts.

**The West Moving for the Re-nomination of President Lincoln.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A special despatch to the Tribune from Des Moines, Iowa, dated yesterday, says that the Union State Convention to-day, by a large majority, voted resolutions instructing the delegates to the National Union Convention to vote for the re-nomination of President Lincoln.

Another special despatch dated Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday, states that the Union State Convention to meet there on Tuesday, will be enthusiastically in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and will direct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for him. Mr. Morton will be re-nominated for Governor by acclamation.

**RESTORATION OF TENNESSEE.**—Governor Johnson and a delegation of Tennesseeans had a long interview with the President to-day relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that while they did not favor the President's plan, their interview was mutually agreeable and that the delegation expressed the opinion that Tennessee would soon be firmly reconstructed with a civil government.

**The United States gunboat Comstock** recently captured four Rebel officers, two of them Colonels, who attempted to cross the Mississippi river. A large mail, \$200,000 in New Orleans money, and other property were captured at the same time.

## The Chesapeake Case.

THE PILOTS TO BE DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.